



## Festival and sport

### Discussions

The heart of the sports programme of the Festival was the Moscow Physical Culture Institute in Izmailovo. Its sports arenas hosted the Peace and Festival Mite races, and friendly matches in basketball, volleyball and tennis. Much interest was aroused by meetings with commentators, noted sportsmen, shows and ice-hockey sires. Held in the Institute's rooms were discussions of the International Forum "Youth and Sports in Today's Societies". Here is the gist of some of them.

The discussion "Youth and Problems of International Sports and the Olympic Movement". — We ought to value and guard over the ideas and traditions of Olympism, stressed twice Olympic and triple world gymnastics champion, Hungarian Zoltan Magyar. The Olympics should be free of commercialism, discrimination, professionalism and use of stimulants. In selecting capitals of future Games account should be taken of the opinion of national Olympic committees, for if the IOC had asked their opinion Seoul would hardly have been chosen to host the 1988 Summer Olympics.

The discussion "Sports, Peace, Youth and Friendship Among People". — Sportsmen should and could do a lot to preserve peace on earth so that mankind never experiences the horrors of atomic war, said Birgit Palzkill of West Germany. So athletes should show not only their strength but also a will in the drive for peace.

The discussion "Sports for All". — Man has the right to jobs, education, civil liberties, recreation and sports, said Bulgarian scientist Pyotr Baskov, and where such rights are non-existent we should fight for them.

## Delegates speak

Asel Ratskovs (Bulgaria), world rhythmic gymnastics champion: We have come to Moscow to show the whole world that the youth of the planet is against nuclear weapons and "star wars".

Meeting my Festival friends for discussions and during sports encounters I saw that this view was shared by all participants without exception, and this is right: the future belongs to us, and we are interested more than anyone else that it be free of war.

Masish Jala (Tajik): I would not talk too much about the hospitality of Muscovites — one word will suffice — excellent! I would like to emphasize the Soviet people's heartiness and their desire to help you always and to everything. For instance, if you've lost your bearings in the city they will always give you directions.

Or my colleagues sportsmen:



Festival simultaneous play session in progress.

## FOR THE BENEFIT OF CHESS AND FRIENDSHIP

30 Soviet and foreign Grandmasters and Masters had a guaranteed big advantage in a simultaneous play session on a thousand boards against participants and guests of the 12th Youth Festival — but the final score did not really matter. You should have seen the way the latter looked forward to meeting ace players led by triple world champion Anatoly Karpov.

The bouts in the Moscow Central Club athletics and football

centre were a success. A vast arena was dotted with chess tables and, understandably, the centre was occupied by the opponents of the world champion who won his season 195 to 0.5. The only half point he conceded was to 16-year-old Belgrade schoolgirl and one of the best young players in the world Mirjana Maric.

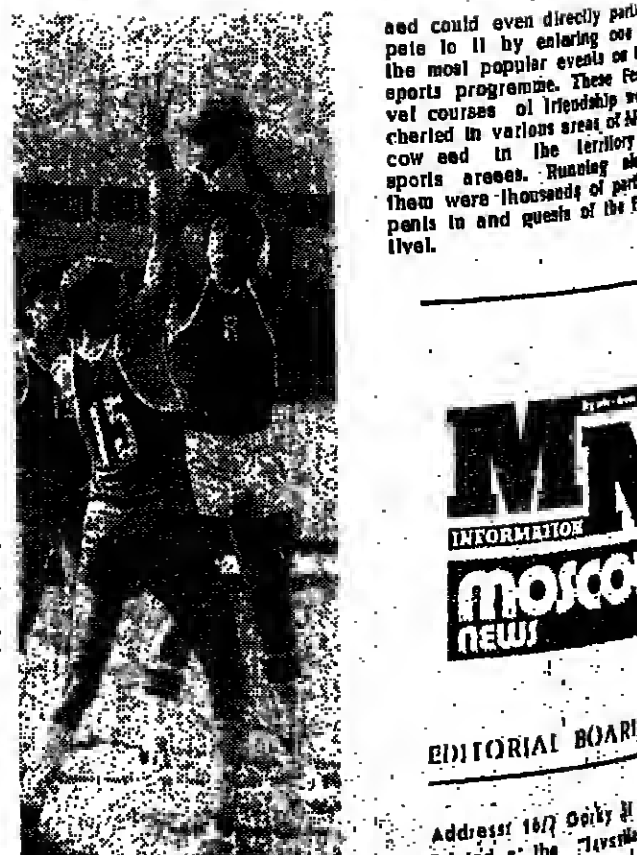
Also taking part were world ex-champions Vasily Smyslov and Mikhail Tal and winners of

recent Internationals Nana Alexandria, Maria Litinskaya, Ralaci Vaganian and Artur Yusupov.

Among the foreign players were Colombian Grandmaster Alonso Zapala, Czechoslovak Grandmaster Lubomir Ftacnik, and noted Hungarian player Rita Kas. They faced chess lovers from over 40 countries. All of them got special badges and those who beat or tied with a Grandmaster or Master, also souvenirs.



After a meeting at the Physical Culture Institute between delegates and guests of the Festival and the USSR ice-hockey team, everyone wanted to get an autograph from Olympic champion and renowned goalie Vladislav Tretiak.



Nelcebs Licea (Cuba): It was a pleasure to run in the Festival Mite in Izmailovo because it was my, however small, contribution to strengthening peace. I was overjoyed to come to Moscow from Santiago de Cuba, all the more so that the trip was a reward for my academic success.

Everything here is excellently organized, and I especially liked impromptu meals in various sports — volleyball, ringo, and basketball, with teams drawing together not just representatives of various countries but also continents.

A scene from the game between the USSR football team and an all-festival side. The keenness of competition is evidenced by the fact that the hosts prevailed by only one point, 65—64.

Festival sports programme coverage by Alexander Butevich. Photos by Boris Kaulman, Andrei Knyazev and TASS.

## AS SEEN BY IOC PRESIDENT

Sports occupies a prominent place in the Festival programme and it was a pleasure to the Moscow and Leningrad, IOC President and the Festival's honorary guest, Juan Antonio Samaranch, told the press. The Festival has shown the desire of youth to live in peace and friendship — precisely the aim at the core of the Olympic movement. Sport is just and great is the importance of the Festival sports programme which is wonderfully organized.

He described Leningrad's official bid to stage the 17th Winter Olympics in 1990 as a new show of Soviet sports' allegiance to the ideals of Olympism. It was presented to him in Leningrad on behalf of the City Soviet by Chairman of the Executive Committee Vladimir Klyuchev.

Your many Spartakiads, world and European championships, and the mass physical culture and sports movement evidence the city's great potential. Samaranch pointed out, but it was particularly emphasized by the 1980 Moscow Olympics, in which Leningrad took an active hand. We all remember the success of that event. It is a great honour for the Olympic movement to get a bid from such a big city with well-known sports traditions.

I hope the city's request will be met, Samaranch pointed out. Hungarian tourists enjoy the Festival Mite. They had luck for they found about Moscow to Festival day.



and could even directly participate to it by entering one of the most popular events of the sports programme. These festival courses of instruction were carried in various areas of the city and in the territory of sports arenas. Hundreds of them were thousands of participants in and guests of the Festival.

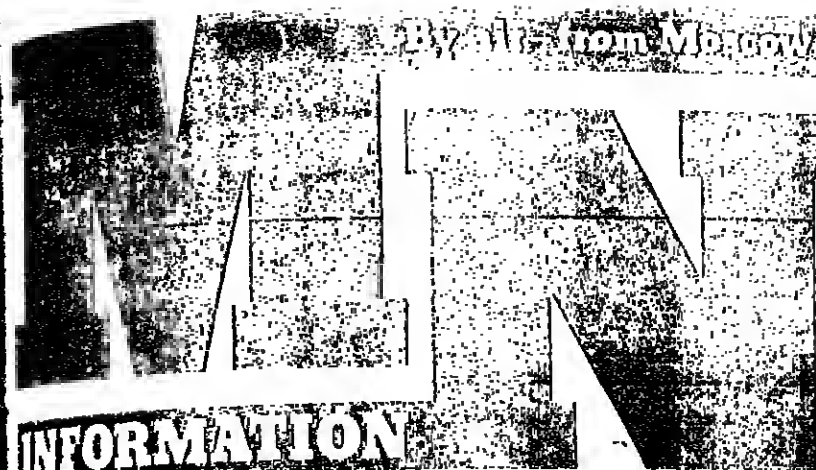


### EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 107, Dolsky St. Moscow, USSR.

Published Tuesday and Friday. Index: 50078.

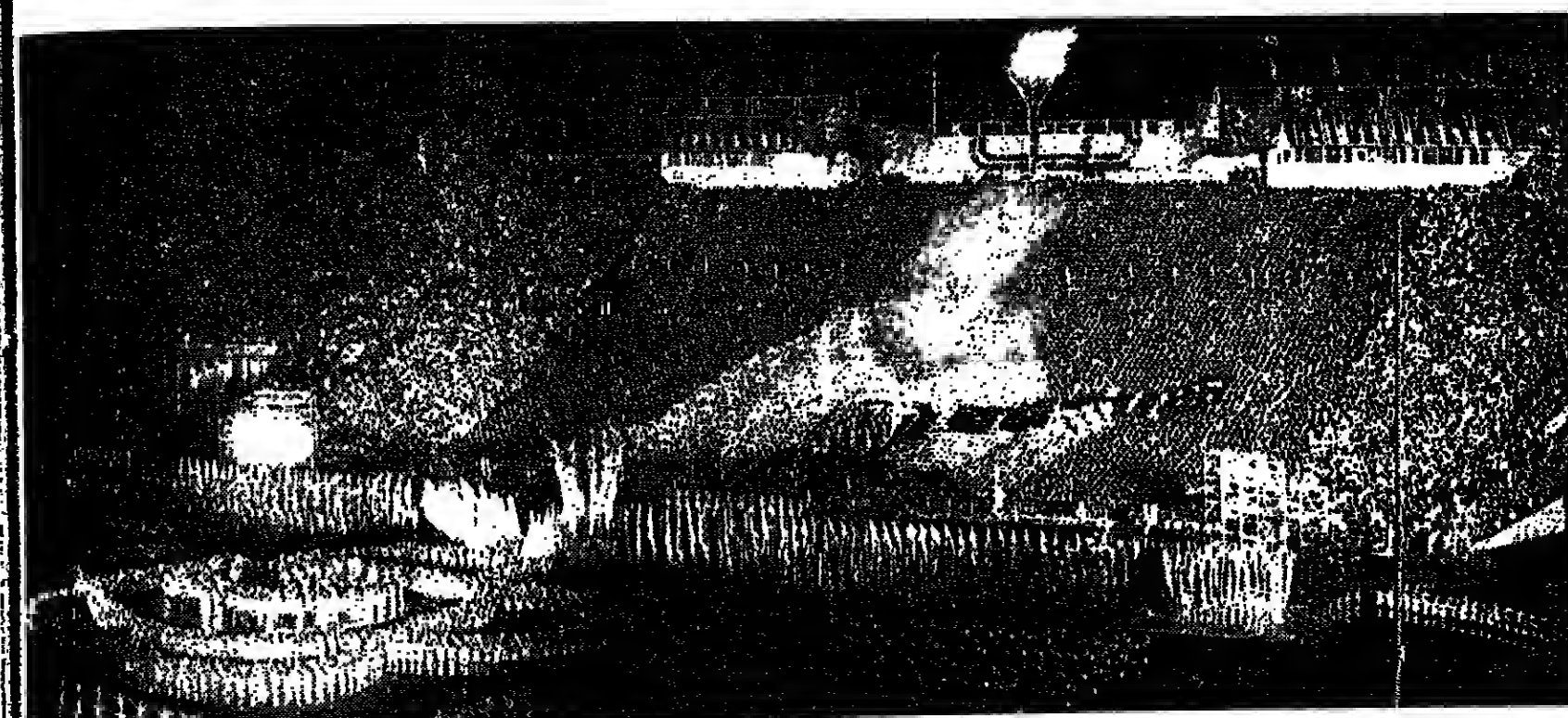
MN INFORMATION NO. 10



So. 90 (670), AUGUST 6-9, 1985

Price 5 kopeks

# FAREWELL, FESTIVAL!



In Moscow 12th World Festival of Youth and Students has wound up. Our correspondents Boris Kaulman and Andrei Knyazev caught these moments of the closing ceremony at the Lenin Stadium on August 3.

## Till we meet again

It is desire to know and understand each other better, to reach together on what the younger generation of different countries is to solve the most crucial contemporary problems of the world, is the guiding idea that drew to the Festival more than twenty young people with varying political, philosophical and religious convictions from 157 countries and also West Berlin. Differences in the views and opinions expressed on some issues did not prevent the delegates from concentrating on the main theme: progressive and peace activists in the light for universal brotherhood of the right of each person to live in peace and freedom. We call on the young people in all countries, regardless of their views in their political, philosophical, and religious outlook, to do everything possible to stop the forces of militarism and aggression, to make their efforts to prevent disaster; put an end to the race for nuclear and conventional weapons on Earth, and disallow their use as well as other weapons of mass destruction. We are for a peaceful solution to all controversial issues and for a more just and humane system of international relations. We should be free from injustice and violence, which inevitably lead to tensions and conflicts.

These are extracts from the Appeal to Youth and Students made on August 3 at the closing ceremony of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students at the Lenin Central Stadium in Moscow.

Many days during the Festival the entire world followed the closing ceremony that went on here. The festival was covered by three thousand reporters representing the mass media from almost all parts of the world.

Cooperation and friendship between young people of diverse views from all parts of the world, said Jean-Claude Gaudin, Coordinating Secretary of the Standing Commission of the International Preparatory Committee. The open-minded approach to one another allowed us to work seriously, to have a frank and fruitful exchange of views. This shows that we have much to common — concerns, preoccupations, joys and hopes.

Dear Soviet friends, we continued, we shall never forget you and the days we spent in Moscow, where we discovered your culture, your traditions and your way of life. We are grateful to the Soviet people and the Soviet youth for the hospitality they have accorded us. The welcoming you gave us will stay forever in our memories.

The Festival flames, which had been burning all those days at the Lenin Stadium slowly went out. The delegates who attended the closing ceremony were in raptures at this beautiful and symbolic sight. They saw the Festival torch break up into thousands of little lights, which twinkled from the stands. The young delegates from all corners of the planet are taking the warm light home.

So, till we meet again...



## TIME FOR ACTION

Soviet women, like women all over the world, are mourning the hundreds of thousands of victims of the atomic holocaust, stresses the statement by the Soviet Women's Committee to remember the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Mankind should remember who is responsible for that enormous tragedy. Today, the statement points out, the arms race foisted on the world by aggressive imperialist quarters has stored up nuclear weapons with an explosive power surpassing by millions of times that of the bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. This is why we should act — and act without delay — to prevent our planet from being engulfed in the flames of war which would destroy not just civilization but life itself.

So till we meet again



## MIKHAIL GORBACHOV: USSR ready for nuclear disarmament

(Continued from page 1)

The further from the Soviet Union treats Japan's non-nuclear status, as embodied in the three "non-nuclear principles", with respect. However, we cannot ignore the growing attempt to turn Japan into an American nuclear base, and to boost its military role both within the system of alliance with the United States and in the contemporary world as a whole. Such attempts are fraught with aggravation of tensions to the Far East, as well as in the Asian and Pacific areas. However, there are people who have not drawn the appropriate conclusions from the lessons of World War II and the nuclear bombardment of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

## Statement becomes official document

New York. The statement, made by Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on July 29, 1985, on unilateral cessation of all nuclear aspirations as of August 8, 1985, has been released at the UN as an official document of its General Assembly.

## R. GANDHI MEETS SIKH LEADERS

New Delhi. The Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, recently received a representative delegation at his residence in the Indian capital. During discussions he expressed the hope that the delegation members will actively assist in efforts to combat terrorist activities and also work for unity and consolidation of the country.

Mr. Gandhi noted that the disturbances which have been going on for almost four years to



—I'll freeze it! —It doesn't seem to be affected... —By Jove, I'm feeling hot!

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

## Continental forum ends in Cuba

Havana. Nearly 1,200 delegates representing most diverse political, social, religious and other trends in Latin America and in the Caribbean have attended a meeting held on the initiative of the Cuban leader Dr. Fidel Castro. This continental forum discussed the foreign debts of the continent and ways out of the deadlock resulting from the discriminatory policies of capitalist states towards developing countries.

Most of the delegates at the forum favour a refusal to pay the 360,000-million-dollar foreign

## Libertarian diplomats asked to leave

On July 18 this year, the Librarian Government broke diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union under a false pretext. In view of this, the Librarian charge d'affaires in Moscow was summoned to a conference of the Foreign Affairs and Foreign Relations Ministers of the USSR and Liberia. The Librarian Embassy staff have been asked to leave the country as soon as possible.

The delegates have also resolutely spoken for the establishment of a new and fairer international economic order and for the development of economic integration in the region.

## Angola: preparation for the 2nd Party Congress

Luanda. The political and economic development of the People's Republic of Angola, preparation of the 2nd Party Congress, is declared that the 2nd Congress of the MPLA—Workers' Party, at the centre of work of the 10th Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the MPLA—Workers' Party.

The repeal of the amendment passed by the Congress united the leadership of the US administration for interference in the internal affairs of Angola, stresses the document of the 10th Session. This measure will further aggravate the situation in Angola and the region. The participants noted, too, the so-called "peace" and the so-called "international" efforts to counter-revolutionary organization consisting of anti-communist elements in several countries, they stressed, is part of the plans of international imperialism led by the US against young progressive nations.

## Deng Xiaoping: China opposes 'star wars'

Peking. The Xinhua news agency reports Deng Xiaoping, Chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China, saying that the "star wars" programme should not be launched since its implementation would lead to qualitative changes in the arms

race. During a meeting he had with President of the Anglo-American Pergamon Press publishing company Robert Maxwell, he noted that the "star wars" plans are substantially different from the addition of several warheads to a military arsenal or even creation of several types of new missiles.

## DANIEL ORTEGA'S NEW APPOINTMENT

Managua. A number of decisions have been taken at the emergency session of the 2nd National Assembly — the supreme consultative body of the Sandinista National Liberation Front — a series of joint meetings with the National Assembly and the Sandinista National Liberation Front. The decisions were taken to strengthen the role of the guiding force in mobilizing the people of the region against the growing role of US aggression. The decisions are also aimed at solving the complex economic problems of the country. The decisions announced the creation of the Executive Assembly of the Front's National Leadership and President Daniel Ortega as its Coordinator.

## Angola: preparation for the 2nd Party Congress

Luanda. The political and economic development of the People's Republic of Angola, preparation of the 2nd Party Congress, is declared that the 2nd Congress of the MPLA—Workers' Party, at the centre of work of the 10th Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the MPLA—Workers' Party.

The repeal of the amendment passed by the Congress united the leadership of the US administration for interference in the internal affairs of Angola, stresses the document of the 10th Session. This measure will further aggravate the situation in Angola and the region. The participants noted, too, the so-called "peace" and the so-called "international" efforts to counter-revolutionary organization consisting of anti-communist elements in several countries, they stressed, is part of the plans of international imperialism led by the US against young progressive nations.

## ITALIANS WANT SICILY FREE OF NUKES

Rome. A Week of Peace Opposition to the Arms Race opened in the Sicilian town of Comiso. It is being held on the initiative of a recently set Committee Against Militarization of Sicily.

Peace champions have converged at Comiso from all over Italy and other countries to coordinate their plans of anti-war activities and to outline a programme for further resistance. Sicily is being recognized by the American and NATO military, which has established in different areas of the island a nuclear missile base, bringing to a total of 12 nuclear missiles.

The victims of the atomic bombardments of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are demanding that nuclear weapons disappear from the face of the earth. The names of the two Japanese cities are now the symbol of peoples' movement for saving mankind from the threat of nuclear disaster.

## The fate of smaller territories

New York. The UN Special Committee on Decolonization is preparing a report by the Sub-Committee on Smaller Territories, which are still in possession of metropolitan states or governed by them. The delegates of the Sub-Committee stressed that tens of islands in the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic oceans and to the Caribbean have been converted into military bases and strongholds to suppress national liberation movements; they have organized a threat to international peace and security. The Western countries, particularly the United States, are seeking to maintain their territories under their control, widely using military force. The Sub-Committee stressed that the United States is using its military power to suppress national liberation movements in the Pacific, the Caribbean and the Atlantic. The Sub-Committee stressed that the United States is using its military power to suppress national liberation movements in the Pacific, the Caribbean and the Atlantic.

## Slaka P. Stevens in Sierra Leone's foreign policy

Sierra Leone. Slaka P. Stevens, Secretary of the ruling All-people's Congress, is declared that the foreign policy is based on the principles of non-alignment and cooperation, equality and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states.

The report to the Ninth APC Conference here, he expressed optimism for the worsening international situation and the need for different approaches to solve the world's problems. Slaka P. Stevens is ready to make a positive contribution to the process of universal peace: it is the efforts of the United Nations and the Organization for African Unity, and the Non-Aligned Movement in this direction.

Slaka P. Stevens stressed that the situation in Sierra Leone has arisen because of the aggression committed by the imperialist and capitalist powers and attempts to delay national decolonization.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

The second and last reactor became operational at a new power plant in Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R. It was built by the Soviet Union and the Japanese. It is being built by the Soviet Union and the Japanese.

The Japanese 1986 draft budget guarantees multi-year aid to arms manufacturing. Government-approved export expenditures provides for a 10 per cent increase in 1986. The figure, bringing to 10 per cent the post-war level.

Sierra Leone has over 10,000 people and 11 million hectares of land. The population is growing rapidly. The government is planning to develop the country's resources.



South Africa is still swept by protest demonstrations against the criminal regime of apartheid supported by the USA. In many parts of the country students are boycotting classes so far as the state of emergency remains in force. Suburban areas of the country's industrial centres are also sites of mass anti-racist protests. The number of people being killed by the racist continues to grow.

Protesters in front of the US Consulate in Durban. Photo AP-TASS

## Islamabad's growing military appetites

New Delhi. Islamabad is to receive an additional consignment of sophisticated American F-15 fighter bombers. This has been reported by the Washington correspondent of the Indian newspaper, "Free Press Journal". He is quoting circles close to the US State Department and the Pentagon. The new deliveries of F-15s are envisaged under draft six-year military and economic contract which is to come into effect in 1987.

The details of the new agreement, which is to replace the 3,200-million one existing between the two countries, are being at present agreed on with great intensity. According to the PTI news agency of India, Pakistan is insisting on sharp increases in the American military aid. The Pakistanis would like the United States to give them pleasure of the AWACS type.

## 'Ceasefire' for gangsters

Tokyo. Residents of the port city of Kobe, "capital of the Japanese underworld", have been temporarily guaranteed secure existence.

For a month and a half the city will be free of ceaseless shoot-out in the streets, muggings and other crimes. This mercy was granted them by the "godfathers" of two warring gangster syndicates Yamaguchi-Gumi and Ichikawa, who publicly announced a "ceasefire". These groups with a membership of nearly 200,000 criminals have for over a year now been fighting for "spheres of influence" in drug sales and the illegal casino business.

## OF INTEREST

### Huge bricks

Can one build a house out of two or three dozens of bricks? This is quite possible. French engineers have designed a technology for the production of 3-metre-long ceramic bricks. Bricks like this can be used to build a house with or without upolator. Specialists believe that in the future there could be light giant bricks for erecting multi-story houses. Engineers believe that houses from the new ceramic material have more advantages than the ordinary concrete building material. They are good at holding warmth, and

this can bring down consumption of energy for heating the buildings. Besides, these bricks are hygienic and, more important, cheap.

### An early guest

There were loud knocks at the door of a bakery in Hamburg, at five o'clock one fine morning. The baker, who was slightly put out by the unexpected early call, opened the door only to see an elephant at his doorstep. Since the giant did not show any signs of aggressiveness and was most likely in an agreeable mood, the baker put a tray of freshly baked rolls in front of his guest. While the unexpected visitor

## BREAKING THE 'CEILING'

In connection with the completion of another five-year programme for boosting Japan's armed forces between 1988 and 1990, Prime Minister Nakasone has decided to nullify the limit on military appropriations, established by the Tokeu Miki government in 1976. This would mean a sharp escalation of militaristic trends in the country, writes PRAVDA's political analyst Vsevolod Ovechkinov.

Under pressure from Washington Tokyo's official propaganda tries to create the impression that the current "ceiling" on military spending has to be broken willy-nilly. The Japanese "hawks" are using this pretext to remove barriers to the country's rearmament, though, even within the framework of current restrictions, its military budget is the eighth largest in the world.

Militaristic circles in Washington and Tokyo, the article goes on, are making inroads into a one per cent barrier for the Japanese "self-defence forces" to take over some of the functions of the US 7th Fleet in the north-western Pacific within the next five years. This concerns the blockade of international straits and the patrol of sea and air space as far as 1,000 miles away from Japanese shores.

## DOLLARS AND TERROR

American legislators have given the green light to the policy of state terrorism being conducted worldwide by Washington, stresses an article by TASS Washington correspondent, A. Lyuty and carried by SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. A testimony to this is the approval by the US Congress of the final variant of legislation on the so-called US military and economic assistance to other countries in the 1986 and 1987 fiscal years. The bill has been sent to the president who, according to the AP news agency, is expected to sign it.

This is not surprising, for the bill, which envisages appropriations (during the next two fiscal years) of 2.5 billion dollars in aid to the allies and clients abroad, unless Washington's hands for the continuation of gangsterism and armed interference in the affairs of other sovereign states. By passing the bill, the author contends, Congress actually sanctifies and further toughens of US "big stick" policy in various parts of the world.

## ARMS RACE AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Now that the US is calculating the arms race and "star wars" supporters are pocketing billions from the development of strike space systems, other figures involuntarily come to mind, writes in IZVESTIA A. Kutsenkov, D.Sc. (History). A total of 15 million people annually die of hunger, malnutrition and infectious diseases in the developing Asian, African and Latin American countries; 800 million are poorly or fully unemployed; 800 million cannot read and write and 1,500 million are deprived of medical aid. One of the reasons for those troubles is the arms race.

According to some estimates, in 1982 mankind spent for military purposes about 660,000 million dollars — a sum proportionate to the annual income of 1,300 million people in Asian and African countries. And the developing countries have spent about 130,000 million dollars on the purchases of weapons and the upkeep of their armed forces. That is more than what they allocate for education.

## RELIGIOUS CAMOUFLAGE FOR AGGRESSORS

A detachment of well-trained religious militants with the overall strength of four thousand people has been set up in the US Armed Forces, writes K. Pogozov in the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (Red Star) newspaper. There are chaplains to all the units, even in small battalions and crews of medium-size ships.

The main duty of the military ministers is not to inculcate religious subversion or save the souls of American servicemen but to serve Pentagon's immediate ideological aims and to psychologically prepare the soldiers to blindly believe that the aggressive policy of US imperialism is "justified". The preachers in the barracks are using hypocritical prayers to implant hatred to the force of socialism and peace.

The chaplains' activities are encouraged in every way possible, writes the author. The Washington administration itself, by capitalizing on the feelings of believers, is widely juggling with Biblical phraseology in a psychological war against the peoples of socialist countries. After all it was the White House boss himself who proclaimed the Soviet Union to be a "crucial evil empire" in the modern world and called for a crusade against it.

## The 'record' still stands

An attempt by 18-year-old Anibal Quicla from the Portuguese town of Ljuria to set another "record of the absurd" was ended in failure. The ambitious youth decided to beat the "world record" for nonstop rock'n'roll. To do that he had to dance 371 hours with short breaks, and yet by the end of the 11th day he had to stop. On the 12th day he dropped out of the floor and slept like a log. Nothing could wake him up and he slept for over 20 hours.

## Earthquakes: screened and real

Weak earth tremors were recently registered in Cairo. According to the director of the Institute for Astronomic Research, Richard Kahle, earth tremors in Cairo are extremely rare and no destructions were recorded. Many residents paid no attention, whatever they were taken away by a TV film incidentally called "Earthquake".

## VIEWPOINT

## 40 years ago...

The heads of the American Manhattan Project were religious people. Conceding the development of the atomic bomb to be a divine affair they codenamed the tests of the prototype of the monstrous weapon — Trinity Day. The scientists and engineers who worked in the quiet mountain village of Los Alamos, New Mexico, believed that their "god-gift" [so the bombs would serve a just cause by bringing nearer the end of World War II. But bosses of the project and the US administration knew that after the defeat of fascist Germany there was no need, militarily, to use the atomic bomb against Japan and that with the USSR joining the war against her the early defeat would be ensured. Yes, Washington knew that but still sanctioned the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. President Truman motivated this by the desire to save the lives of 500,000 American servicemen who would have otherwise perished by landing on the Japanese islands. This version of the

Vladimir GRINYUK

story is still adhered to in the US. But was that really so? The Kyoto Truthful news recently obtained declassified documents from the US national archives which make it clear that George Marshall, then the Chief of Staff, and Douglas MacArthur, who was the American Army Commander in the Pacific, reported to the president that US losses in an invasion of Japan would hardly be tolerable. Truman, however, rejected this authoritative consideration. This historical fact confirms that Washington was by no means concerned about saving the lives of half a million American servicemen. Nor had it any concern for innocent victims among Japanese civilians. Residents of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were deliberately sacrificed by the US — so that it could use their tragedy to flex its military muscle to the USSR, an ally in the anti-fascist coalition and intimidate it.

40 years have passed since the August 6, 1945 atomic blast stopped the clocks in Hiroshima and launched the clock of nu-

clear age. Already two generations have grown amidst a continual threat of nuclear annihilation. Making a show of their "steel nerves", or rather brutality, US presidents of the post-war period gave several orders to exterminate civilians in Korea, Vietnam, Lebanon and Grenada. Though the US used conventional arms in these places, administrations constantly considered using nuclear weapons, too. The Pentagon also has come up with countless projects for nuclear attack on the Soviet Union.

Today the US president is bent on implementing his "star wars" plan, which is allegedly designed to annihilate the nuclear hazard. But this is a tale for the gullible. The programme increases the chances of nuclear war, stated noted US expert in this field, president of the Institute for Space and Security Studies, Robert Bowman. A brochure circulated by the Institute notes that the true goals of the so-called "strategic defense initiative" have nothing to do with protecting American people, for the "space shield" is meant to screen US offensive nuclear arsenals.

Reagan is eager to draw into the project his allies, including Japan itself. Strongly enough, the government of this nation agrees that its scientists and firms actively participate in the project. As a matter of fact it

actually shuts its eyes to the presence of American nuclear weapons in Japan. Even some Japanese companies have already started supplying American military laboratories at Los Alamos with space weapons components.

Tokyo tries to explain the dangerous nature of Japanese-American military cooperation with false allegations of "threat" posed by the Soviet Union. Of course, this is a fraudulent pretext. On the contrary, USSR is encouraging good and mutually advantageous bilateral relations between the two countries for there are lots of opportunities for this. In fact, the Soviet Union has pledged not to use nuclear weapons against countries which do not store such mass destruction weapons — Japan is one of them. Another indication of the peaceful nature of Soviet foreign policy is a moratorium on Soviet nuclear tests announced by Mikhail Gorbachev which will be effective from August 6, the 40th anniversary of the Hiroshima tragedy.

The victims of the atomic bombardments of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are demanding that nuclear weapons disappear from the face of the earth. The names of the two Japanese cities are now the symbol of peoples' movement for saving mankind from the threat of nuclear disaster.

Handwritten text in the right margin, possibly a date or signature.

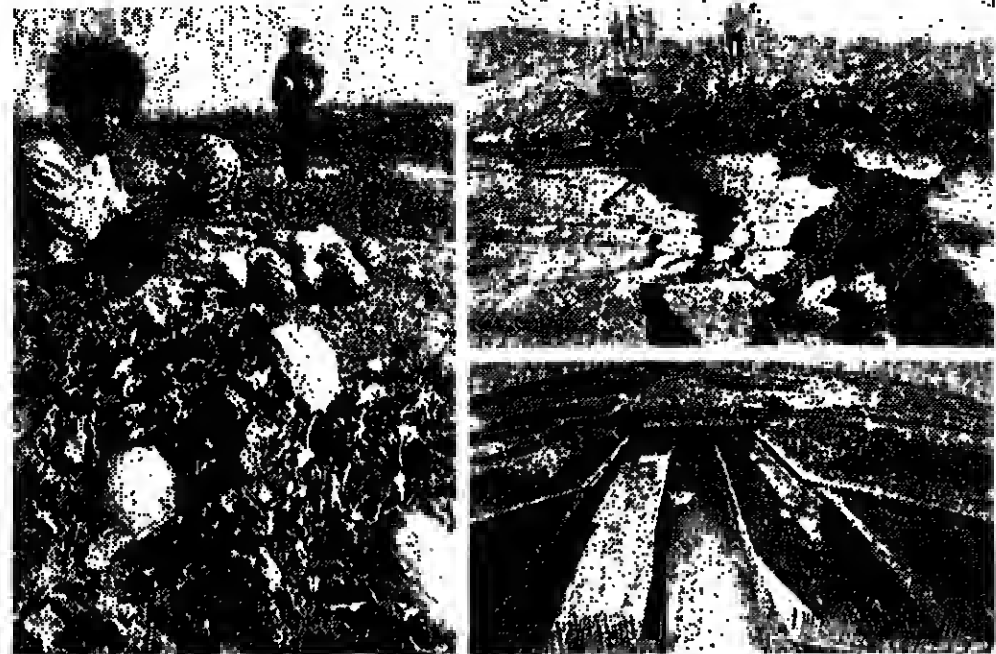


### Round the Soviet Union

● THE STORING AND RECORDING OF MEDICAL INFORMATION HAVE BEEN ENTRUSTED TO COMPUTERS AT SEVERAL CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CENTRES IN PENZA (A CITY IN CENTRAL RUSSIA). The programmes for the computers are designed to keep and reproduce all the necessary information about the health and physical development of children. Further use of computers in the health services will help attend the little patients quickly and efficiently.

● SCIENTISTS AT THE MOSCOW INSTITUTE OF OTOLARYNGOLOGY HAVE ELABORATED AND PUT INTO PRACTICE A NEW METHOD OF TREATING INFLAMMATION OF ACCESSORY NASAL SINUSES AND, IN PARTICULAR, ONE OF THE MOST COMPLEX ETHMOIDAL LABYRINTH. As a result, radical operations have been limited by 80 per cent. The method is applied with success in almost twenty clinics in the Soviet Union.

● FRAGMENTS OF A MOSAIC PANEL HAVE BEEN SHIPPED TO PRAGUE TO ADORN THE MOSKOVSKAYA METRO STATION IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK CAPITAL. Porcelain mosaic was used for the panel which features Moscow landmarks. It was manufactured by the Moscow combine of monumental-decorative arts. In the entrance hall of the Moscow, Przhvasky Metro station a mosaic panel displaying sights of beautiful Prague will be installed. This panel, to be made by masters of brotherly Czechoslovakia, will show the capital's panorama as seen from the historic Charles Bridge.



## LIFE-GIVING CANAL

Harvesting melons on the Yerbet collective farm. ● Land clamouring for water. ● Inter-section of the Karakum Canal with the Murgab River.

The irrigation canal laid across the Karakum Desert (Black Sands in Turkmenia) is unique both to the Soviet Union and abroad. In length (1,100 kilometres) at present it is second perhaps only to the Amudarya, the longest river in Turkmenia. It carries four times as much water as all other rivers in this Central Asian republic.

At the start of the '70s, the Karakum Canal reconquered all the expenses earmarked for its construction and made over four thousand million rubles in profits. Since its first phase was commissioned in 1959, land farmers have been able to produce four times more cotton than previously. The most valuable cotton — the long-

staple variety — grows in the zone of the canal. Besides, the canal is navigable for five hundred kilometres and has become a major transport artery on the desert.

Over the next few years, the line will turn south-west. Water will come to the still arid Turkmenian subtropics, and the vast expanses of the Mashed-Mirieu plateau. The proximity of the Caspian and the barrier formed by the Kopet Dag Mountains put the climate in this area on a par with the Mediterranean coast of Egypt, where this world's most valuable thin-staple types of cotton are grown. The water and the unique climate make it possible to lay a citrus orchard here to serve the entire Soviet Union.

### Underground roads to drill wells

A ten-metre-deep well, a half-metre diameter drilled in one minute by an underground liquid-lubricated drill, recently tested by Soviet scientists who have put this to a Moscow engineer, H. K. Kovrov, into practice.

Calculations show that an underground vehicle, on its way through the plasma or laser, can reach speeds up to 30 kilometres per hour. It is possible that at the time they will use a super-deep well. As a directed underground road may have great prospects for exploring depths of sea, 20 to 30 kilometres, practically impossible for conventional drilling machines.

### Bimetal vaults for construction

Experts in Armenia and Transcaucasian republics suggested an original method of producing various structural elements. It utilized the effect of their ability to bend during and subsequent cooling.

By the new method, aluminium and steel arranged on one another, equally heated all at length. When these were self-heating of plates at a height of 18 metres and, as ready, it can be used for construction of halls, livestock premises, bridges.

than complex. At a depth of 80-100 kilometres, Neryungri geologists discovered vast iron ore deposits in some places the deposits so near the surface could be stripped to the surface. By the iron content of 60 per cent, the deposits are of prime quality. Such a close distance from each other offers an opportunity to specialists believe to establish a metallurgical plant there in future.

Other major industrial plants are growing in Siberia — along the Amur-Balka railway on the basis of Kansk-Koal basin. In the West-Siberian oil and gas provinces, the basis of other mineral resources which are abundant in the Soviet Union.

become a major supplier of coal both for internal consumption and export. In the south of Yakutia, where the reserves of coal deposits are estimated to the tune of almost 45,000 million tonnes, a major mining complex is being established now. A strip mine has been built there and is producing 13 million tonnes of coal annually. A huge power-end-heat electric station and the biggest coal concentrating mill have also been erected there. Neryungri, a small township built not so long ago, has now grown into a city and recently celebrated the birth of its 100,000th inhabitant. Every day about a million tonnes is spent on construction in South Yakutia.

However the coal, according to specialists, is only "the ground floor" of the South Yakutia.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### SIBERIA'S FUEL AND ENERGY COMPLEX

By the end of the century, Siberia should be extracting nearly seventy per cent of the country's oil and gas while producing at least eighteen to twenty per cent of electricity, writes SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. As a result, it is of paramount importance for the state to have funds from extraction, transportation, processing and use of Siberia's fuel and energy resources. The most obvious and rational thing is to cut down losses which are still great on oil fields, in the extraction of gas and of enrichment of oil fields. Priority in this goes to a wider use of resource-saving technologies and work in this direction is already going on as part of the "Siberia" programme.

The solution of energy and fuel problems is closely linked with prospecting and discovery of new reserves of natural resources and expansion of prospecting works, the newspaper writes. Geologists believe that in future the bulk of the money should go into oil prospecting, particularly for major reserves. We are only just beginning to prospect for potential reserves of oil and gas in the eastern part of Siberia, continues the newspaper. The proximity of the location of these oil fields and the Balkal-Amir Railway project is the main reason for accelerating here the building of a new national base for oil and gas extraction. Also highly promising are the oil and gas reserves on the Arctic

shell and For Eastern seas. Prospectors are faced with the task of ensuring the necessary role in the extraction of non-ferrous metals, bauxite, diamonds, gold, tin, tungsten, molybdenum as well as other non-ferrous and precious metals, minerals.

#### TAJIKISTAN AHEAD UNDERGROUND STORM

According to IZVESTIA, following a strong earthquake in the Soviet Republic of Tajikistan the sky was quickly covered by a dry dusty blackness. Weathermen believe it was 2,000 metres high, and the bright rays of the sun could no longer penetrate it. Then came the gray days of enduring semidarkness, which obstructed even air communication.

Scientists are now actively studying the relationship between this natural phenomenon and hazardous underground storms, while seismologists continue to record tremors of the Earth's crust. After destructive earthquakes in the Pamir epicentre, the tremor continued. Seismic waves rolled over Tajikistan from the same centre, and though they were on a far lesser scale they strongly hit already damaged structures.

The hardest hit was the Ishkanih Region, on dozens of families were left homeless. The Young Pioneer Palace and the people's courtyards in the regional centre were reduced to ruins. So were all shops and storage facilities. Avalanches on mountainous highways temporarily cut traffic, and structures were damaged in the republican capital, Dushanbe.

#### FUTURE OF MOSCOW METRO

Moscow Metro builders have been constructing underground metroways in the city for over 30 years. Over this period more than 800 kilometres of lines have been laid and 185 stations built, writes the MOSKOVSKAYA GAZETA. N. Prolov, head of the Metro Building Association.

This year builders plan to finish construction, to assemble and finish work of four sections of the underground to cover over nine kilometres of tunnel and six stations. They have also pledged to put them into operation.

The introduction of modern technology will make it possible to use one engine driver per train, thus saving without 200 assistant drivers. The 12th Five-Year Plan period will see the introduction of other savings. It is planned to tunnel additional 34.5 kilometres and build 80 new stations.

New Metro routes will run to the south-east of the city, where big residential areas — Lyubimov, Mayakovskiy and Pecholniki — have sprung up. Other new lines will also be extended to the northern part of the city — the Otradnoye neighbourhood, and to Kiyevskoye in the west.

### Places to visit

## Concerts in Ostankino

At the word "Ostankino" many people imagine the biggest national TV centre and its lower seen: tens of kilometres away. Muscovites and their guests also associate the place with its magnificent architectural ensemble of the 18th century.

In the nineties of the 18th century the place was a big construction site. Count Nikolai Sheremetev, one of the richest men in Russia, initiated here the building of a summer palace which contained theatre and concert halls, picture and etching galleries as well as collections of china and sculptures. Ceremony halls had each its own designation — the Egyptian Hall was meant for parties and concerts, while the Italian served as a reception hall. Now the Egyptian Hall is the place for concerts of ancient music. Performing here are the chamber ensembles Oratorio and Madrigal, a harp quartet, a chamber choir and the Moscow Conservatoire orchestra.



A concert of ancient French music.

### Fishermen's sails

Sails that seemed to have been implemented of sport yachts and several training ships are now acquiring their original appearance. Small boats to shore fisheries called "dori" will move by means of sails.

A fleet of these vessels is being constructed in Solombala dockyard (Arkhangelsk Region in the north-west of the European Russia). Light wooden boats (you can't call them otherwise) are known not only in the White Sea but in the seas of many countries as well.

For 75 years seaboard ships, sailing boats, hunting schooners and others came down along the stocks of this oldest Russian dockyard. But "dori" happened to be the most viable vessel. Now, apart from its economical 25 h.p. engine, "dori" will hoist sail.

### UNUSUAL PATIENT OF LENINGRAD SURGEONS

11-month-old macaque, called Laya, for which Soviet surgeons have stitched a hind finger as a result of an accident, has appeared before visitors at the Leningrad Zoo after 45 days of recovery.

It was for the first time that Laya had to be replaced by a monkey. The operation lasted three hours with the use of a microscope during which surgeons were assisted by caretakers of the Zoo, who had conducted the monkey.

The monkey was calm though the operation was operated on the foot of the animal.

Now Laya is under the supervision of the Zoo's physicians.

### INVENTED BY TSIOLKOVSKY

A diagram and description of an original typewriter made by Tsiolkovsky have become objects of study for engineers using materials in the USSR Control State Archives in Khabarovsk for scientific and technical documentation.

In the opinion of specialists, this little-known invention by Tsiolkovsky has not lost its novelty even today.

Tsiolkovsky—founder of modern cosmonautics, was a man of diverse talents. The diagram and description of the typewriter is one of his works shelved in the archives, although, he had been issued with a patent of the time.

The typewriter is simple in design, its merit is its high typing speed. It sets entire lines and corrects mistakes before they are typed.

## A gift of flowers

It looks like the brightest and most festive colours of summer have gathered in a 17th-century Russian architectural monument at 4 Razina Street. The flowers gifted to the 12th World Youth Festival were grown by Dmitriy Abdulkhakimov in his garden outside Alma-Ata, capital of Kazakhstan. Every third day he brings to Moscow over 500 gladioli of varying colours — from yellow-white to dark-cherry — to replace old ones. During the Festival visitors will see nearly 2,000 flowers of over 300 varieties.

37-year-old Dmitriy is a mining engineer by trade. Seven years ago he took to growing gladioli and improving some varieties. His collection has now 700 varieties and constantly grows. Dmitriy thinks that in beauty and diversity of colours gladioli surpass all other flowers.

He is chairman of a gladioli club, reads lectures and shares experience with amateur flower-growers and specialists. Five years ago he changed occupation, went to grow vegetables on a collective farm plot and took to growing flowers in the past year. He thinks of giving his entire collection to the form. I like flowers very much, he says, they give me joy which I want to share with people. Last year I was in Moscow with my collection for the first time and it was then that I offered growing flowers in the 12th World Festival. Let them bring joy in the youth of the world who have gathered here and become a symbol of peace. In August Alma-Ata will host Dmitriy's sale-exhibition whose proceeds will go to the Soviet Peace Fund.

### Science and technology

#### DRUGS UNDER CONTROL

Medical workers know that one and the same medicine produces different effects among various patients. It was believed that everything boiled down to the individual peculiarities of an organism since the chemical composition of drugs is the same. But it frequently happens that in medicine, checked by a patient, suddenly produces an entirely unexpected negative effect.

The most exquisite modern methods were used of Moscow State University to check one and the same medicine, but prepared at different pharmaceutical facilities and with different series. Indeed, the chemical composition of the drugs as was expected, proved to be the same. But physical properties were different: distance between atoms, angles of links, spatial arrangement of molecules — in short, not only the chemical composition but also other must now be tested.

#### FREEZING ANCHOR

It is impossible to count the number of anchors invented for ships, beginning from stone tied to a rope, in forged designs (weighing many tonnes) with powerful turning grips. Now shipbuilders can add a new anchor to the list: a refrigerator. This is a plate with freezing plant, supplied with power by cable from the ship. The plate is lowered onto the bottom, the current is switched on and after a minute it freezes to the bottom. Does such an anchor hold well? Here are some calculations.



A mother jaguar at the Alma-Ata (Kazakhstan) Zoo has refused to feed its cub. The tiny animal is now under the care of staff members and veterinarians. Sundryk Tepnyov (believe it or not) says it is developing normally.

### VIEWPOINT

## BOOKS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD

This September, a traditional International Book Fair will be inaugurated in Moscow. This year's Book Fair-85 will draw more than 2,000 firms and organizations. The organizers are the USSR Book Publishing Committee, Mashinamennaya Kniga (a foreign trade organization) and the VAP Copyright Agency.

Vice-Chairman Vasily SITNIKOV of the VAP Board of Directors granted our correspondent this interview:

Q: The policies of some Western countries have led to a situation where their cultural relations with the USSR have begun to decline.

A: Do such circumstances affect the work of the Moscow International Book Fair?

A: Yes, partly. International book fairs represent peaks in publishing activities. The Moscow book fairs enjoy a reputation as one of the biggest in the world. All the participants in the previous exhibitions considered them successful, while their commercial operations with VAP have displayed an obvious tendency towards growth. Whereas in 1977, when the first fair was held, we signed only 1,200 export and import contracts with our foreign partners, in 1983 this figure rose to 2,643.

I should add that all these years, Soviet publishing organizations not only maintained the characteristically high level of output of foreign books translated into Russian but have also been increasing their volume. At present, this country annually publishes more than 2,000 books by foreign authors from more than 100 countries with a print run of more than 160 million copies. We are still extensively publishing works by US, British, West German, French, and Italian authors. But publishers in these countries, because of what I have already said, have considerably cut down the output of books by Soviet authors. This includes, first of all books of fiction, while scientific and technical publications have been effected to a lesser extent.

Q: Still it is obvious that the realistic publishers in the West understand only too well that the modern intellectual world is inconceivable without the achievements of Soviet science and technology, fiction and art. Is this not so?

A: It is true that reality is obviously at variance with the attitude towards modern Soviet culture imposed on readers and audiences to the West. An objective indicator of this is the fact that, under the agreements reached at Moscow book fairs, foreign publishers have been producing papers of fundamental research by prominent Soviet scientists, scholars, historians, economists, and not critics. Apart from publishers in socialist countries, we have concluded contracts no joint publications with British, Italian and Japanese firms.

Today VAP has a stable business line with more than 1,000 publishing organizations, copyright associations as well as musical and theatrical agencies in 70 countries. In the publishing sphere alone, contracts have been signed on concessions or purchase of rights of more than 82,250 works. The overall volume of exports and imports carried out either directly through VAP or with its participation, has exceeded 200,000 works. Apart from this, VAP has working agreements with 11 copyright organizations in socialist countries. It has 75 agreements on mutual representation of interests with 54 organizations in 20 developing and Western countries.

## Donated to People's China

At a recent ceremony held at the Moscow Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, a Chinese-Russian Dictionary in four volumes was handed over to the Chinese Embassy. This is the biggest bilingual dictionary in the world. The edition is the result of a steady-year thorough work by a team of experts in Chinese studies. The group started its work about 30 years ago, but preparations started even earlier, in pre-war years. The edition also reflects the efforts of Chinese scholars. During the initial stages work on the compilation was carried out in conjunction with China's Institute of Linguistics.

A ceremony, at which documentary "Mikhail Zhukov. Pages From His Biography", was donated to the People's Republic of China also took place in Peking. The film was donated to the PRC through the Soviet Embassy in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of Victory over nazism.



